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Pyongyang Proposes Premiers Meeting as Part of Multilateral Contacts

DPRK Premier Li Jong Ok sent a letter on January 29 to his south Korean counterpart Sin Hyon Hwak, proposing to have contacts on February 6 between working-level delegates of both sides at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom, to arrange a premier-level meeting as a part of the north-south multilateral contacts, according to a January 30 KCNA report.

On January 11 DPRK Vice-President Kim Il and Premier Li Jong Ok sent letters to the south Korean authorities and representatives of leading political parties and organizations proposing north-south contacts for the country's reunification.

Of them, south Korean prime minister Sin Hyon Hwak on January 24 sent a reply letter to Premier Li Jong Ok, accepting the latter's proposal.

Premier Li Jong Ok's last letter is an answer to Sin Hyon Hwak's.

KCNA Statement

The Korean Central News Agency was authorized to publish the following statement on January 30:

As already known, on January 11 we sent letters to the authorities and chiefs and personages of leading political parties and organisations of south Korea, proposing contacts in the hope of having open-hearted discussions on the problems related to the reunification of the country.

The prime minister of south Korea was the first to send a reply to us in response to this proposal of ours. Accordingly, there will be a contact between the premiers of the two sides, to begin with, as a part of the multilateral contacts between the north and the south, at which views on realising the reunification of the country by the efforts of our nation itself will be exchanged without reserve.

But, we have not yet received any reply from Kim Jong Pil, President of the Democratic Republican Party; Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party; Ryang Il Dong, President of the Democratic Unification Party; Kim Chol, Advisor to the United Socialist Party; An Pil Su, Chairman of the United Socialist Party; Yun Bo Son, Kim Dae Jung and Ham Sok Hon, Co-chairmen of the National Union for Democracy and National Unification; Kim Su Hwan, Chairman of the Central Council of South Korean Roman Catholics; Chong Il Gwon, Permanent Advisor to the President of the Democratic Republican Party; or Li Hui Song, Chief of the Staff of the Army of south Korea.

We think that everybody has the intention to have sincere discussions of the problems of putting an end to the tragedy of national division at an early date and opening the road of reunification.

We expect affirmative replies also from the chiefs and personages of political parties and organisations of south Korea and hope that contacts with them will be realised as soon as possible.

DPRK Premier Sends Letter to His S. Korean Counterpart

PYONGYANG, Jan. 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent the following letter to Sin Hyon Hwak, "prime minister" of south Korea:

Mr. Sin Hyon Hwak
Prime Minister of the Cabinet of the Republic of Korea
Seoul

I acknowledge the receipt of your reply.

I am glad at your agreement to my proposal for our direct meeting and exchange of views to pave the way for a dialogue between the north and the south and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

As already known, considering it necessary to have wide-range contacts between responsible politicians of the north and the south in achieving the reunification through collaboration and unity, we sent to the chiefs and personages of leading political parties and organisations of south Korea letters to the same effect as the one sent to you.

Believing that our meeting would be a good starting point of such multilateral contacts between the politicians of the north and the south, I would like to meet you with pleasure.

For the discussion of procedural matters in arranging our meeting, three working-level delegates with vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and concurrently Councillor of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the chief delegate and two technical personnel will be sent to Panmunjom at 10 A.M. February 6.

Premier Li Jong Ok

The conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom may be acceptable as the venue of the contact between the delegates of the two sides, I think.

Li Jong Ok
Premier of the Administration Council
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Pyongyang, January 29, 1980

We are convinced that multilateral contacts between the responsible politicians of the north and the south will be greatly conducive to deepening mutual understanding and trust and opening a new phase for dialogue and reunification.

World Public Support New Proposals

The DPRK's new proposals on reunification which were made in its letters to the 12 south Korean leading personages are warmly welcomed and actively supported by the world public.

World Peace Council

Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council, made public a statement on January 26.

He said:

On behalf of the World Peace Council, I wholeheartedly support the new proposals of the DPRK on hewing out a shortcut to reunification through wide-range dialogue and negotiation, considering that they fully accord with the common desire of the world peaceloving people for the removal of the tension and an early realization of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The World Peace Council will express support and solidarity in the future, too, as in the past, for the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the country's reunification peacefully.

Int'l Liaison Com. for Korean Reunion

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on January 22 made public a statement.

The statement said:

The DPRK manifested the desire to have dialogue between the north and the south without delay at a place acceptable to the other side, not excluding talks between high-level authorities.

Its proposals are concrete and clear. They are aimed at accelerating the course of reunification on the basis of peace and independence, conducting concrete discussions for an end to the state of war, through a meeting of the fellow countrymen.

If the south Korean authorities turned away from this opportune chance, no one would understand them. The best attitude showing their sincerity is to respond to the proposals. The world public opinion will judge things from practice.

We appeal to the national committees to take all necessary measures to make these new proposals known and help realize them, from the standpoint of peace and reunification, the statement said.

Italy

The Italian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification issued a statement on January 15.

The Italian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification fully supports the new initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which will make it possible to ease tension in the Far East of Asia and peacefully achieve the reunification of the Korean nation on the principle of national self-determination and strongly demands that the south Korean authorities agree at once to dialogue for reunification.

Guyana

The Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's reunification on January 17 made public a statement.

The statement said:

The Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification fully supports the proposals of the DPRK for finding a way for the nation by promoting understanding and unity of the nation through dialogue and achieving national reunification through collaboration and unity.

We will invariably support and encourage the just struggle of the Korean people till the independent and peaceful reunification of their country is achieved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Togo

The Togo-Korea Friendship Association on January 17 published a statement.

The new and comprehensive proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are the sincerest ones for achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea, the statement said, and continued:

We are convinced that the DPRK proposals on realising bilateral and multilateral contacts between political parties and organisations of the north and the south would contribute to bringing north-south talks to maturity.

We indignantly denounce the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for whipping up a war atmosphere in Korea and acting contrary to the new proposals.

Chongryun Deputy Chairman Addresses Foreign Correspondents' Club Here

Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on Jan. 30 gave a lecture on the Korean reunification problem at a luncheon given by the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan.

The luncheon was attended by more than 100 foreign correspondents and press attaches of foreign embassies in Japan. They included the correspondents of "The New York Times," "The Wall Street Journal," "The Economist" and "The German Broadcasting."

Pointing out, firstly that the Korean people have suffered from national division for the past 35 years and that the country's reunification is the greatest task of the nation which cannot be delayed any longer, the Vice-Chairman referred to the fact that the DPRK, on Jan. 11, sent 12 letters containing important proposals for the country's reunification to the south Korean authorities, and chiefs and personages of leading political parties and organizations of south Korea.

He said that these letters stressed that the DPRK considers that talks between the authorities, along with a comprehensive north-south political consultative conference may be held and that it is ready to bring talks between high-level authorities to a successful conclusion, that it also considers that bilateral and multilateral contacts and broad negotiations between the political parites and organizations and authorities of the north and the south may be held and that Panmunjom, Pyongyang or Seoul is acceptable for the venue of contacts or a third country may also be chosen, and continued:

The DPRK proposed in these letters that the north and the south should reunify the country through cooperation and unity from the national stand, not talking about the differences of systems and ideas and forgetting about the past.

This shows the patriotic and sincere attitude of the DPRK to peacefully solve the reunification problem through the united strength of our nation by reopening the dialogue as early as possible.

The letters also included the appeal that the reunification must be achieved earlier from national interest, since the confrontation and antagonisms within our nation will be utilized by the foreign forces who are trying to perpetuate the division and create "two Koreas."

Pointing out that these letters sent by the DPRK are another epochal measure for opening doors for a dialogue and reunification, he continued that the DPRK made a notice that it will send working-level representatives to Panmunjom on Feb. 6 for talks between the premiers as part of a broad dialogue between north and south.

Saying that all the Koreans desire that such contacts will be fruitful to meet the desire of our nation and the wishes of the world's people, he said that the south Korean authorities are creating difficulties in the way of a dialogue, insisting only on talks between the authorities under various pretexts, in spite of the sincere efforts of the DPRK and continued:

As is already known, the south Korean authorities continue the suppression of democratic personages. The south Korean authorities sentenced penal servitude to Yun Bo Son, Ham Sok Hon on charges of violation of "martial law" and arrested and detained An Pil Su, Chairman of the United Socialist Party.

These three were among the 12 personages to whom the DPRK sent letters. This act of the south Korean authorities is nothing other than throwing cold water on the growing atmosphere for a dialogue.

The south Korean authorities are continuing emphasizing the threat of "southward invasion" from the north even after Pak's assassination on Oct. 26, 1979.

In the past, the Pak junta was warning the people against the "southward invasion" day and night. However, was there any such "southward invasion" in reality?

The DPRK has no intention to move southward as it has already announced on several occasions.

He also said that the neighbouring countries of the DPRK should not scheme to make "two Koreas" by interfering in its internal affairs but should cooperate in the cause of reunification, respecting the national independence of the Korean people.

Pointing out that the U.S. troops are still stationed in south Korea, he stressed that the U.S. should discontinue military exercises, which are intensifying tension, should withdraw the forces from south Korea along with all the military equipment including nuclear weapons, and should respond to the proposal made by the DPRK several times for a talk to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

After his lecture, Vice-Chairman gave answers to a series of questions raised by participants.

Chongryun Vice-Chairman Pak Jae Ro gave a lecture on January 30 at a professional luncheon sponsored by the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan.

2 Unidentified Ships Captured

A patrol boat of the navy of the Korean People's Army captured two unidentified ships which illegally intruded deep into the coastal waters northwest off Changsangot on the West Sea at around 10:29 on January 26, KCNA reported.

The navymen of the Korean People's Army are now investigating the captured ships.

S. Korean Troops Conduct DMZ Exercise

It is reported that the south Korean army waged a large-scale military exercise for six days from January 28 along the Military Demarcation Line.

Mobilized for the military exercise were 10,000 soldiers, 80 tanks, 300 heavy weapons and 70 fighter planes.

As is already known, contacts between the working-level delegates of north and south are scheduled for February 6 at Panmunjom to arrange a meeting of the premiers of both sides as part of multilateral contacts between north and south. This was warmly welcomed by the entire Korean people who desire peace in Korea and peaceful reunification, as well as by the broad masses of the world.

The most important thing for successful north-south cotacts is to create a good atmosphere for mutual trust.

The south Korean authorities, however, are instilling the idea of confrontation into the minds of the public, saying behind the signboard of "dialogue" that south Korea should have "strength" enough to "beat the enemy by the first strike" and take "an attitude of strict vigilance".

The "president" and the "government ministers" participated into military exercises on the supposition of "invasion from the north". The "southward invasion" is no other than a fabrication which the south Korean authorities have been chanting like a sutra for the past 30-odd years. The south Korean authorities have stressed "southward invasion", but there was no invasion from the north in reality. Instead, there was a threat of northward invasion from the south.

These facts show the intention of the south Korean side to place obstacles in the way of a north-south dialogue and sabotage it. When the July 4 north-south joint statement was issued and the first dialogue was held, the south Korean authorities carried out the "U.S.-south Korea military exercise" for several days from July 5, 1972 "on the largest scale since the armistice." This was followed by a large-scale "U.S.-south Korea joint landing exercise" at the beginning of April, 1973, which was carried out in the supposition of an attack from the south against the Republic. As a result, the dialogue was suspended. The south Korean authorities also wrecked the second contacts which were made at the outset of last year at the initiative of the DPRK side, by holding from March 1, 1979 a military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit '79", also said to be the largest scale.

These facts show that the south Korean authorities created obstacles whenever a good atmosphere was created between north and south for the country's reunification and a bright prospect was obtained for a reunification dialogue. The last military exercise is also nothing other than a challenge by the south Korean authorities against peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

In particular, the recent military exercise shows the ulterior intention of the U.S. to continually occupy south Korea, which is clear from the "1980 defense report," and is a positive response of the south Korean authorities to the demand of the U.S. that south Korea should reinforce its military strength. The military exercise is not only aimed at intensifying tension in Korea and launching a new war, but also it is the declaration of their intention to dispatch troops abroad "in an emergency" in accordance with the demand and order of the U.S., as they did during the Vietnam War.

At present, the entire Korean people and the world public are keeping a strict watch on the maneuvers of the south Korean authorities to sabotage multilateral north-south contacts, demanding that the south Korean authorities discontinue such maneuvers.

DRP Member Urges Kim Jong Pil to Resign

Rim Ho, a south Korean "national assemblyman" of the ruling Democratic Republican Party (DRP), issued a statement demanding the resignation of the DRP president Kim Jong Pil. In his statement, Rim Ho pointed out following points: Kim Jong Pil is (1) the founder of "intelligence politics" and the "KCIA," (2)premier under the *yusin* system and (3) amassed fabulous wealth as a big landlord. He claimed that "president" Kim Jong Pil should retire voluntarily in order to advance the "rectification campaign" within its party.

S. Korean Minister Here Flees to U.S.

Choe Se Hyon, "minister" of the south Korean "embassy" in Japan, sought asylum in the U.S. at the end of last year. He came to Japan in February last year as chief of the "KCIA" station in Japan to launch maneuvers to undermine and destroy Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and to extend aid to Mindan (the pro-"ROK" Residents Union in Japan) to bring it under the control of the Pak "regime."

According to sources close to the "embassy", Choe Se Hyon is a brother-in-law of former "KCIA" director Kim Jae Gyu, who assassinated Pak Jung Hi. Afraid of a reprisal, he had sent his family to the U.S. first and he himself left here on December 8 for the U.S.

Alarmed over this, the "embassy" on December 20 falsely reported to the Japanese Foreign Ministry that Choe Se Hyon had ended his official duties in Japan on December 12.

This event must have been a great shock to the south Korean authorities, particularly in view of the fact that former "KCIA" director Ri Hu Rak is now staying in the U.S.

S. Korean Opposition Leaders Hold Talks

According to foreign reports from Seoul, on January 30, former president Yun Bo Son who is co-chairman of the "National Union for Democracy and National Unification," Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party, Ryang Il Dong, President of the Democratic Unification Party and Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate, had talks at Yun Bo Son's house to discuss the present south Korean political problems and the north-south dialogue.

The following points were agreed on at that day's 2-hour talks:

(1) To oppose a "constitutional revision" under the leadership of the present "government" (2) To abolish at once "martial law" (3) To immediately release all the political prisoners (4) To demand that "president" Choe Gyu Ha rehabilitate and reinstate those whose civil rights had been forfeited (5) To have a north-south dialogue on a broad scale without limiting it to governmental levels.

The four personages, it is said, will meet "president" Choe Gyu Ha in the near future and demand that the authorities carry out these demands.

Yun Bo Son said at a press conference after the talks that they had decided to oppose a "constitutional revision" under the leadership of the "government," because such a revision was undesirable.

He also said that they would demand abolition of "emergency martial law," release and acquittal of politicians and students and restoration of their rights and that if these demands were not realized, they should be debated in the "national assembly" or legal measures should be taken.

They discussed the north-south dialogue at that day's conference. They reached an agreement that the present provisional government should listen to the opinions of the people of various strata before holding a north-south talk. They also discussed how to answer the letters they had received from the DPRK side.

High Economic Growth in DPRK

The Democratic People's Republic of K orea has achieved a high rate of economic growth through a series of economic plans.

Last year the country attained a 15% high growth in the total industrial output, produced 9 million tons of grain and increased its exports of goods by 30% over the 1978 figure, with its per capita national income of $1,920.

Prewar Period

At a time when the 2-year economic plan, which was interrupted by the Korean War, was adopted following the economic plans of 1947 and 1948, preparations for a socialist transformation of the relations of production were set into motion, and substantial results were achieved in eliminating the colonial distortions of the economy and laying the foundations for an independent national economy.

During the period between 1947 and June 1950, the average annual industrial growth rate of the country was 49.9%. Even such results went to ruin owing to the Korean War launched by the United States.

3-Year Plan

After the war the Party regarded the priority development of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry as the basic line of socialist construction to be maintained in each stage of economic plans. In only 9 months after the armistice the tasks set for the first stage were carried out successfully.

On the basis of the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the first stage, the Party proposed a 3-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy for 1954-1956.

The basic task of the 3-Year Plan was to restore industrial and agricultural production to their prewar levels, to develop rapidly every sector of the national economy and to provide a strong economic foundation for improving the living standards of the people.

The workers succeeded in fulfilling the basic task in two years and four months, or ahead of schedule.

Thus the most difficult postwar rehabilitation work was carried out successfully in a short period— only three to four years—after the war. The annual growth rate of industrial output was 41.7 percent during the 3-Year Plan period (1954-1956).

5-Year Plan

Then the stage was set for then Premier Kim Il Sung to propose a long-range 5-Year Plan, the first of its kind in Korean history, at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (April 1956). The basic task of the 5-Year Plan, started in 1957, was to lay the foundations for socialism in the country and to solve the basic problems of food, clothing and shelter.

During the period of the 5-Year Plan, the transformation of the relations of production in the towns and countrysides was implemented and the socialist system was established on a nationwide scale.

Successful completion of the socialist transformation of the relations of production and overall establishment of the socialist system paved the way for eliminating all the socio-economic sources of exploitation and oppression and for developing rapidly the production forces of the country uninterruptedly.

As a result of the fulfilment of the 5-Year Plan, the country advanced from the period of rehabilitation into a period of technical innovation. The annual growth rate of industrial output was 36.6 percent during the 5-Year Plan period (1957-1960).

First 7-Year Plan

At its Fourth Congress (September 1961), the Workers' Party of Korea adopted a long-range first Seven-Year Plan for promoting socialist construction.

The 7-Year Plan called for equipping all branches of the national economy with up-to-date technology and realizing socialist industrialization for achieving socialism. The 7-Year Plan was a stage in the overall technical revolution.

The extremely tense internal and external situation exploited by the United States following the Caribbean crisis in October 1962, forced the country to push forward economic construction parallel with defense buildup. A period of the plan was extended 3 years. Under the difficult situation, the DPRK entered a period of great upsurge.

As a result of the successful fulfilment of the 7-Year Plan, the country carried out socialist industrialization in a short time of only 14 years.

6-Year Plan

The first 7-Year Plan was followed by a 6-Year Plan (1971-1976). During the period, the economy grew 16.3 percent in an average.

The economic growth rates of industrialized capitalist countries worrying about inflation, stagflation and oil crisis were far behind that of the DPRK between 1970 and 1976: 2.5 percent for the United States; 2.3 percent for the United Kingdom; 3.9 percent for France and 6.8 percent for Japan.

The period of the 6-Year Plan was a period of three major tasks of the technical revolution, a period aimed at raising the country to a new stage of technical revolution, after the realization of socialist industrialization.

Second 7-Year Plan

High economic growth was also being achieved during the Second Seven-Year Plan which started in 1977.

In 1978 gross industrial output value increased by 17 percent as compared with 1977. This is greater than the annual average rate of growth envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In 1979, last year, the DPRK attained a 15 percent high growth in the total industrial output.

Average Annual Industrial Growth Rate

Prewar Period 1947-50	49.9%
3-Year Plan 1954-56	41.7%
5-Year Plan 1957-60 (completed in 4 years)	36.6%
7-Year Plan 1961-70 (extended by 3 years)	12.8%
6-Year Plan 1971-76	16.3%
7-Year Plan 1977-- (currently under way)	16.0%

Factors for Success Story

Creative Line of Economic Construction

There were no countries which put forth the basic line of economic construction of developing heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

In the history of the industrial development of other countries, one can see that in many, heavy industry was developed first, and later light industry was developed, while in other countries, light industry was developed first, to accumulate funds, and then later heavy industry was constructed.

So, this was completely untrodden path, one that had never been followed even by a socialist country, let alone by a capitalist country.

Heavy industry is the most important base of the economy, and without first developing heavy industry, it is impossible to develop light industry or agriculture, nor is it possible to secure expanded reproduction.

Meanwhile, without developing light industry and agriculture, it would be impossible to restore and improve the living standards of the people.

Therefore, the country had to develop heavy industry and, at the same time, light industry and agriculture as well.

The DPRK took a measure of developing heavy industry not for its own sake but in a manner that would serve directly and most effectively the development of light industry and agriculture.

Agricultural Cooperativization Prior to Industrialization

The socialist transformation of the relations of production, in both rural and urban communities, was completed by August 1958, and socialism was firmly established in cities and villages.

But, at that time almost everyone believed that it was only possible to transform economic forms by instituting technical transformation first.

So the line of agricultural cooperativization before achieving industrialization of agriculture was all Greek to them.

President Kim Il Sung put this way, "... not to wait for the day when industry will develop to the point of making possible technical transformation in the national economy, but to carry out first the socialist reorganization of the relations of production in accordance with the ready needs for the development of society, rapidly develop productive forces and open up a bright road to the technological revolution in particular."

In parallel with industry, agricultural production, too, has been on the steady rise in the country, which turned out 7 million tons of grain in 1974, 7.7 million tons in 1975, 8 million tons in 1976, 8.5 million tons in 1977 and 9 million tons in 1979.

These are splendid results especially in view of the fact that crop failures have continued in recent years in other parts of the world because of the bad weather conditions including cold front.

Chollima Movement

It was during the period of 5-Year Plan that historic Chollima movement was initiated.

"The Chollima movement is the general line of our Party in socialist construction. The essence of this line is to educate all working people in communist ideas, to remold them and rally them more firmly around the Party, and to give full scope to their revolutionary zeal and creative talents so as to build socialism better and faster," President Kim Il Sung stated.

After all, the intrinsic superiority of the socialist system lies in the fact that the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, work with conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative for the country and the people, for society and the collective, as well as for their own welfare.

So, the great revolutionary zeal of the people is the decisive factor which impels the productive forces to germinate.

The main task of the movement was aimed at carrying out an ideological revolution among the masses.

The Chollima movement guaranteed the rapid tempo of economic construction.

Thus, in the DPRK, the national economy has been developed in a planned and balanced way, new technology has been rapidly introduced and the working people have been displaying the unlimited revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative.

Reunification as Overriding Human Rights Issue

The aspect of the reunification as a human rights issue has long been neglected. That aspect spotlights the urgency to find an earliest solution. In short, reunifying the country is restoring the fifty million Koreans to their original status and enabling them to live in their own way. Indeed, one reunified home country is a top-priority human rights issue for them.

DENIAL OF COMMON CULTURAL HERITAGE

The 35 years of the forced division of Korea is tantamount to an outrageous attempt to destroy overnight the several-thousand-year traditional values and living style of its people. The Korean people are an ethno logically homogeneous race whose history is as long as any existing.

The Korean Peninsula has been inhabited by the Koreans as their inseparable land for thousands of years. They are credited with a brilliant culture which distinguishes them from other peoples. Their modus vivendi and customs are indigenous, with the language being unique.

Among their inventions are gunpowder, paper, metal types, iron-clad men-of-war, rain gauge, observatory, Korean alphabet and porcelain. Such high levels of their culture won the ancient Korean nation international reputation as their exports were coveted by foreign countries.

Waves after waves of foreign invasions by land and by sea hurt the Korean people hard but failed to conquer them. Merciless attacks were made to deprive them of their cultural identity but in vain. The Koreans, far from daunted, rallied and regrouped to drive the invaders out of their land. Such crises served only to strengthen their sense of the Korean identity and sharpened their resistance.

Herein born was the deep-rooted Koreanism with distinctive values which are a spring of inexhaustible vigor and creativity. Without Koreanism, any Korean cannot claim to be part of the Korean heritage. Commitment to Koreanism is essential to any government or any political group in order to survive.

Koreanism overcomes any seemingly irreconcilable difference between the north and the south. The division of the peninsula amounts to the denial of Koreanism, which means in turn the denial of the existence of the Koreans as human beings with cultural heritage.

NO COMMON UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES

The abundant resources of the Korean nation, manpower and natural resources, are supposed to be for common use by the fifty million Koreans north and south. Nevertheless, the coordinated development of such resources has long been prevented by the division of the land.

The denial of access to such use adversely affects the otherwise ample capability of the Korean people to improve their living, develop the economy and upgrade their culture. By nature of its topography, the northern and southern halves of the Korean Peninsula are complementary to each other. The northern region, mountainous, has huge potential as industrial belts because of its vast underground resources, whereas the southern part has traditionally been the granary for the entire Korean population. Industrial north and agricultural south are two sides of a coin.

With the country divided, the north has diverted much of its energy to the development of agriculture and is now a food-suplus area. South Korea, away from any industry to north, has been compelled to import both industrial goods and raw materials from distant countries across the oceans. Handicapped by expensive imports, south Koreans ignored to keep agriculture in shape which is now in shambles. South Korea is a major international importer of grain. No remedy is in sight yet.

No access to the fertile Korean fishing grounds, south Korean fishermen have no option but to go to faraway oceans. In the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean and in other places, the south Korean fishermen are fighting to keep themselves afloat.

In particular, the denial of access to the industrial north is one of the factors for the high jobless rate. Semi-unemployed and completely jobless may total millions of the south Korean workers.

Culture and technology are all affected by the division of the country. In a reunified country, north and south Koreans would be able to develop advanced technology, culture and sports. Hard hit are the south Koreans. Most of south Korean technology is imported and costs big money.

SEPARATION OF 10 MILLIONS

A most tragic example of the division is the separation of some 10 million fellow countrymen and women between the two parts, with a million being abroad. For the past 35 years, those numbers of Koreans have never heard from each other or met with each other. Families have ruthlessly been torn apart, between men and wives, between brothers and sisters, between sweethearts, between relatives and friends, with no way of communicating among them.

They are living their separated lives with heavy hearts. What sustains them is the commitment to Koreanism, generating a long-cherished hope of seeing each other in a reunified Korea. Under the present circumstances in south Korea, any attempt to communicate with their northern families instantly brings them harsh penalty charges of violating the "anti-Communist law" and the "national security law."

The division has politically been exploited by the international capitalist regimes in Seoul to perpetuate themselves in power while repressing democracy and human rights and refusing to provide decent living conditions for their people at large.

The division has been a rationale for keeping huge armed forces and stationing nuclear-armed American troops in south Korea, which drains the coffers of the state and denies the use of significant amounts of money for the well-being of the population.

DPRK As I Saw (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

We visited the revolution museum next. It showed us a revolutionary history of the north from the 1920s to the present era. The museum was built in 1948, and rebuilt and expanded in 1972. Materials were exhibited there in the following order:

Korean people's first revolutionary activities in Hwasong (a county in China where many Koreans once lived)

Dec., 1931 —A meeting of party and the Young Communists League leaders held in Mingyuehkou in China to work out plans for organizing and waging armed struggles against Japanese imperialism.

Apr., 1932 —The Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army was founded in Antung of China.

Spring, 1932 —The people's revolutionary government was established.
A guerrilla base was set up along the Tuman River.

I was surprised at the fact that the basic policies of the present government had already been carried out by the government in 1932.

May, 1936 —The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was formed.

During World War II —Struggles of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialists continued.

During the Pacific War—Materials about the military and political activities of the people's revolutionary government, and its political education for the people

Feb., 1946 —The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea was established.

June, July, 1946 —The Labour Law, the Law on Agricultural Tax in Kind, the Law on the Equality of the Sexes, and the Law on Nationalization of Major Industries, were promulgated.

Aug., 1946 —The Workers' Party of North Korea was established.

Feb., 1947 —The People's Committee of North Korea was formed.

Sep., 1948 —The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded and General Kim Il Sung was elected the Premier.

1950-1953 —The Korean War

1953-1956 — The Three Year National Economic Plan

1957-1960 — The 5-Year Plan, a plan to establish a solid foundation of the socialist construction.

1961-1967 — The 7-Year Plan for the socialist industrialization of the state.

A period of the plan was extended because of complicated circumstances around Korea and in the world, and the plan was completed in 1970.

1971-1976 — The 6-Year Plan

1977- — The Second 7-Year Plan

We visited the industrial museum, too. The museum exhibited a great number of industrial products manufactured in the north. There were rooms showing how much production was mechanized, as well as rooms displaying specialities of provinces. The most impressive were the facilities and equipment of the heavy industry, which were designed in full consideration of workers' safety.

The art museum we visited was built in 1945. There were many artistic works dating from the 4th century to the 20th century. Among the exhibited pictures were those by Chong Son (1676-1759), Sim Sa Jong (1707-1769) and Kim Ho Dong (the 18th-19th centuries). The number of pictures shown there were not so many. However, such murals of the Koguryo period which were excavated in Kango county, South Pyongan Province, were extremely interesting. They seemed to be important data for historical studies. Pictures by present-day painters depicted the realities of people's living, using more colors than before, and not drawso many landscapes as old painters did.

The Korean War museum showed us many precious documents which were written by Japanese and Americans during the Korean War. Those documents were confiscated by the aggressors when they liberated Seoul, and some of them were collected in Japan, a guide said. Interesting about the materials was that they stressed that atrocities were committed during the war by Americans not by southern people.

The Sinchon museum in Hwanghae Province, was also about the Korean War. From Oct. 17 to Dec. 7, 1950, the most barbaric mass slaughter was committed by the U.S. invaders there. They killed 35,383 people, one fourth of the population of Sinchon county. The building used for the museum had once been a WPK office, but it was used as the headquarters of the U.S. forces during the war. All sorts of brutal tortures and other atrocities were committed there. After the war, the destroyed building was rehabilitated and was made a museum where all available data about Americans' brutalities in Sinchon county and its around areas, were collected.

The guide explained an instance of inhuman acts by the U.S. imperialists as follows:

Hwanghae Province was known for its high quality rice from olden times. So, the Japanese imperialists took all rice produced in the province to Japan in their colonial days. After the country's liberation, farmers were given land free of charge and became land-holders for the first time. Many landlords fled to the southern part. However, as soon as the Korean War started, many landlords who had escaped to the south, came back with the Americans and forced the farmers to return their land and products from the land to them. The farmers fought against the landlords to protect their land. As a result, farmers were called "communists" by the landlords and Americans. The Americans started killing those "communists". They burned 102 children (1-9 years old) and 400 mothers to death in two warehouses, saying that they should completely eradicate the communists.

Those wearhouses were still preserved, and besides of them, two large tombs stood for the children and mothers.

We visited other cultural buildings such as the Moranbong Theater, the Mansudae Opera Theater, both of which show opera performances. They were so large that we had never seen theaters like that in Canada.

(To be continued)

Pyongyang Denounces Japanese Press on Oil Resale

PYONGYANG, Jan. 25 (KCNA)—Pak Se Chan, General Secretary of the Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the Promotion of International Trade, issued the following talk on January 25:

The Jiji press and Kyodo News Service of Japan, quoting so-called sources, recently published a report utterly inconsistent with fact, alleging that our country had offered to Japan a resale of oil of the Middle East.

This is, indeed, a preposterous fabrication.

We have never imported oil from Iraq and Kuwait as yet.

Recently we reached an agreement with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the import of a certain amount of oil from that country. This is entirely for home consumption, not for resale to any other country.

This lie invented by some quarters of Japan hostile to our country is a stratagem to drive a wedge in the trade relations favourably developing between our country and oil producing countries in the Middle East and impair our friendly relations with these countries.

This is not the first fabrication on their part.

The Japanese paper "Sankei Shimbun" in November last year circulated a false report that "Japanese enterprises made a massive export of strategic materials to north Korea." When it was confirmed to be groundless, the paper openly apologized for it on one of its pages.

Lies and fabrications are certain to be laid bare.

Some sources of the Japanese trade circles must not repeat any longer acts obstructive to the favourable development of the relations between our country and other countries.

For Freedom and Liberation (4) (Gist)

Guidance in Revolutionary Publication

—By LIM CHUN CHU —

In the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung had taught us that what weapons were to a revolutionary army in winning victory over the enemy, so publications were as the incisive, militant and ideological weapon of a revolutionary organization in leading the masses to victory.

Even with time taken from the harsh battles against the enemy, he made every effort to publish militant revolutionary books.

He personally organized and guided the work of publishing the newspaper *Sogwang* (Dawn) and *Samil Wolgan* (Monthly March the First), both devoted to the general affairs of the Korean revolution, and the army newspaper *Jongsori* (Sound of a Bell) as well as a number of pamphlets.

'We Should Make Works Conform to Realities'

He always emphasized that publications should retain Party spirit, class spirit, popular spirit and militancy and taught us that in writing for the masses an article should not be wordy, but easy to understand and written in such a way as to impress and encourage them.

Once a comrade in the secretariat wrote an article for *Sogwang* under the heading: "The Sound of a Bell in China Proper". But he had failed in some respects to analyze problems from the independent stand of a Korean Communist.

Comrade Kim Il Sung went through the article and changed the heading to "Struggle of the 8th Route Army, an Army of the Sons and Daughters of the Chinese People." Then as complementary to the original article which dealt only with the northward expedition of the 8th Route Army, he added some passages expounding the aims of the Korean and Chinese peoples' revolutions and our tasks, making it into an article of strong appeal, thus rousing our people further to the revolution.

Having improved the manuscript in this manner Comrade Kim Il Sung returned it to the writer with the words:

"We should make our works conform to the realities. We should analyze even problems from the standpoint of our Korean Communists. The title you gave your article and some points in the contents might lead to a weakening of the spirit of independence. I think it is better to change the heading to 'Struggle of the 8th Route Army, an Army of the Sons and Daughters of the Chinese People' in order to make its contents more understandable. What about it?"

Deep Attention to Printing

Comrade Kim Il Sung paid no less attention to the printing as to writing and editing, and showed primary concern to the working conditions of those engaged in printing.

This happened in August 1940 in Spangnitze, Antung county.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was then staying there with the workers of the printing house and the Guards Company. One day he issued instructions to pack up and move to another billeting area. Then he walked first to the entrance to the road.

There he found that the enemy were stealthily closing in from all sides on the secret camp.

The thick morning fog had prevented the sentries from spotting the enemy who were right before their eyes.

It was a critical moment.

Leaping quickly behind a hazel tree he shot one of the enemy and dashed back to where the workers of the printing house were.

Packing was still going on at the printing house. He ordered: "Move northward, leaving not a single leaflet behind." And, critical as the moment was, he set out with one of the mimeograph machines on his shoulder, shooting at the approaching enemy with his Mauser as he went. Quickly the alarmed comrades of the guards company rushed to the scene and took over the machines from him almost by force and one of them shouldered it. Protecting Comrade Kim Il Sung and other comrades who were carrying the equipment of the printing house they broke through the enemy encirclement.

It illustrates how Comrade Kim Il Sung cherished our revolutionary publications and the printing house.

Not a stencil, not a sheet of paper, no a tin of printing ink used in the printing house had been obtained without the shedding of the blood of some comrades-in-arms, who brought them in through the enemy's strict cordon. There were occasions when revolutionary comrades were injured or lost their lives for a sheet of stencil or a tin of printing ink, so he used to say to Comrade Kim Yong Guk and other comrades of the printing house:

"Every sheet of paper and every gram of ink are permeated with the blood of our revolutionary comrades. We got them at the risk of our comrades' lives. So you comrades must strive hard to save every single sheet of paper and use it more effectively."

In those days nothing was more difficult to obtain than stencil paper and printing ink.

To try to stop even a stencil or a tin of ink from reaching us, the Japanese imperialists strictly controlled their sale; only public organs with registered mimeographs were allowed to buy them.

In order to cope with the difficult situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung assigned to printing workers the task of manufacturing ink or rollers for themselves.

To carry out this task, the comrades of the printing house racked their brains to devise a method of manufacturing ink whenever they had spare time. It was by no means an easy job. But, after many failures, they succeeded in producing ink.

The method they used was to set a tin cook over burning pine branches and collect the soot. Then using the soot mixed with alum and petroleum, they succeeded in producing good printing ink.

They were able to replace damaged rollers by boiling them in glue and re-shaping them in a new mold.

Wherever there was an assault on a town, some of the guerillas were especially assigned to the task of obtaining printing materials.

It was also very difficult for us regularly to get enemy newspapers which provided important materials for our publications.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, getting them through local organizations, assigned this task to Comrade Kim Dong Gyu.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu collected enemy newspapers and data through his underground activities in the locality, and Comrade Jong Dong Chol, member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, was sent to Singalpa where he was able to procure newspapers regularly but which were back numbers, about a month old, for the guerilla units.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had all these papers made into classified scrapbooks, and based on these materials of the enemy. he wrote incisive, militant articles exposing and denouncing the enemy. He also saw to it that guerillas utilized these books for reference in their writing.

By these means, it was possible for the guerilla units to continue publishing revolutionary material in spite of the difficult conditions.

In addition to periodicals issued once a week or once or twice a month in fairly large numbers, many pamphlets, propaganda material and leaflets were printed.

Citing those books that are still vivid in my memory, there are "The Tasks of the Korean Communists," "The 10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," "Problems of Leninism," "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Anthology of Revolutionary Songs (Volumes I, II, III)," "Anti-Fascist Popular Front," "Left Adventurism and Right Opportunism," and "Reader of the Peasants."

Newspapers, magazines and booklets were not only circulated within our units, but spread all over West Chientao through the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in Changpai area, and through vast areas of the homeland through the organizations of the National Liberation Union. They also enjoyed wide circulation even among the anti-Japanese guerilla units of the Independence Army and the National Salvation Army in South Manchuria.

The publications showed the way and taught the methods of the struggle, and gave confidence in victory to the guerilla fighters as well as to the revolutionary masses affiliated with the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland or the Korean National Liberation Union in the homeland.

The publications armed large numbers of Communists with new, scientific strategy and tactics and rallied them to the single revolutionary line and the unified system of organization. They had had no clear grasp of the right way to carry out the revolution in our country, and had often acted in isolation from each other.

Nor was the role of our revolutionary publications limited to this.

It was through these newspapers and magazines that the proper strategic and tactical lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his lofty patriotic ideas were able to open the tightly bound hearts of stubborn nationalists and people of religion and help them get out of the wrong course.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Mission & Nature of S. Korean Army

In the wake of the assassination of the late dictator Pak Jung Hi, the situation in south Korea is in flux, as the military assume a threatening attitude.

In October last when fierce anti-"government" struggles by thousand hundreds of people in Pusan and Masan were waged, the south Korean armed forces were mobilized to hold back and suppress the unarmed crowds.

Even after the end of dictator, the military do not serve in their mission of what they call "defending" south Korea from the fictitious threat from the north but lend their help to maintain the present south Korean authorities.

However, as a matter of common knowledge, the south Korean military are not capable of taking any independent action because they are troops placed under the command of the U.S. forces.

Therefore, south Korea today is run by the military, the south Korean armed forces, de facto by the U.S. government.

Anti-"Communism"

The "National Defense Forces," the predecessor of the present south Korean armed forces, were created on August 15, 1948 when the puppet government of the "Republic of Korea" was inaugurated.

Since then, they continued to grow with U.S. military assistance under the pretext of "threat from the north," and south Korea now maintains the so-called 600,000-man-strong "regular defense forces."

Since the first day of their founding, the south Korean armed forces set it as their cause to fight communism. After Pak Jung Hi staged the military coup and set up his one-man-control regime, the primary national policy or the fundamental reason for the existence of south Korea was "anti-communism" and the south Korean armed forces were given a physical role to materialize that "anti-communist", idea.

The "anti-communist" idea advocated by the military has been welcomed and hailed by the U.S. government whose prime Far Eastern policy is to realize its intention to make that region "anti-communist."

The April 1977 issue of U.S. journal "Foreign Affairs" said: The "ROK Army which the U.S. trained, taking so much pains, as the 'crack troops of free Asia' is no longer submissive."

The operation control over the south Korean armed forces has been held by the Americans for last 30-odd years as a key means of ruling that part of the Korean Peninsula. Loyalty to Washington has been considered essential to the south Korean soldiers.

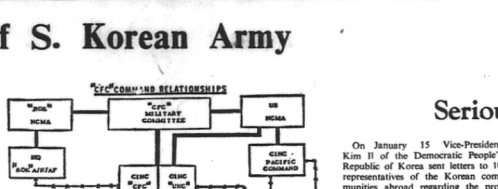
The Eighth U.S. Army Headquarters in south Korea commands and controls the south Korean army through its military advisers.

Referring to the functions of these U.S. advisers, the head of the U.S. Military Advisory Group in south Korea said that they gave "assistance" to the south Korean armed forces in the carrying out of their operational plans, military training, military exercises, logistics and so on and so forth. In accordance with this "assistance" plan, they dispatched their troops to South Viet Nam from 1965 to 1967

Everything concerning military affairs from the appointment of generals to the consumption of gasoline must get the approval of the U.S. military advisers.

The Nov. issue 1978 of Japanese magazine "Economist" wrote: "The ROK Army is an army which cannot take any action as regards military command, arms and ammunition and equipment without the consent of the U.S. side."

Those in a position to alert and mobilize the garrison, the paratroopers and the front-line forces are only the Americans with the operational control over the south Korean armed forces through the UN command and the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command activated in November, 1978.



"CFC"

The activation of Combined Forces Command (CFC) clearly illustrates the relations between the superiors, the U.S. forces, and the inferiors, the south Korean armed forces.

No matter how it is named, the CFC is a low echelon organ placed totally under the control of the U.S. troops in south Korea.

The commander of the CFC is the commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea. The Americans are commanders of the ground and air components, while the south Koreans serve as the commander of the naval component. The job of the chief of staff of the CFC goes to the commander of the air component. That is to say, the Americans occupy the four key posts of the five under the CFC. Only the south Korean forces come under the command of the three components. Of the U.S. forces in south Korea an element of the air force engaged in air defense assignments is placed under the control of the CFC.

The CFC is, no doubt, a proper mechanism designed to secure the continuing control over the south Korean armed forces by the U.S. troops. The U.S. forces in south Korea are under the U.N. commander and do not belong to the CFC. In such a way, the commander of the U.S. troops in south Korea serves as the UN commander, the commander of the CFC and the ground component of the CFC. The U.S. commander is a de facto governor-general in south Korea under the military junta because he commands all the U.S. forces in south Korea and the three services of the south Korean armed forces.

At present south Korean army soldiers call themselves "bullet-proof jackets" of the U.S. troops.

Generals and military critics in Washington openly declare that they can use the south Korean army in any place and at any time as an appendage of the U.S. troops.

Private Army

On the other hand, aware of lessons of the coup which put him to power, the late Pak Jung Hi resorted to all conceivable ways to keep the armed forces under his control, which resulted in constant rivalries for loyalty to him.

The south Korean armed forces lost the justification to fight communism and became Pak Jung Hi's private army to maintain his brutal power, which is unable to play the role as combat forces to defend south Korea in case of so-called "emergency."

Moreover, secret agents of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency and CIC (the Security Command) are planted in every unit of the army. So, all commanders from the squad leader up to the commander-in-chief can not judge which of the subordinates under their command is their real "superior" backed by power. So, it is no exaggeration to say that the army's chain of command is virtually paralyzed.

How can this army "defend" the country from "communists' threat from the north" as they always clamour for. The present south Korean army is led by the groups, who tempted by political power, have no zeal to dedicate their lives to "so-called national defense."

List of Educational Problems

The south Korean "Ministry of Education" January 21 announced an average 25 percent rise in tuition and other fees for students at state and public universities and a 16.2 percent rise for students at private colleges. Also, junior technical colleges were forced to boost their tuition and other fees by 21.8 to 24.2 percent.

In view of sweeping price hikes caused by the recent Korean won devaluation, upward readjustments of the school fees of technical and commercial colleges, both private and public were unavoidable, the ministry said.

Science majors at private colleges in Seoul will have to pay 663,000 won each this year as a result of the latest tuition hikes. The figure includes entrance fees averaging 70,000 won per freshman.

Students specializing in sciences at state and public schools are to pay 297,000 won each on an average, or less than half of the tuition fees for private college students.

Average hikes in tuition and other fees for students in various kinds of universities throughout south Korea conducted on the excuse of the won-dollar devaluation measures clearly illustrate an aggravating educational situation in south Korea.

The above-mentioned "Ministry of Education" announced on Jan. 22 the authorities' proposal for creation of an education tax as an in effective answer to the growing list of educational problems.

South Korea's general educational expenditures allocated out of the fiscal 1979 "national budget," accounted for only about 2.6 percent of the gross national product. The figure was down 0.3 percent from 1977 and also down 0.2 percent from 1978.

In south Korea, problems plaguing education are represented by crowded class rooms and fierce competition for college entrance stemming from the slowdown in the expansion of facilities for higher education.

Even according to figures released by the "Korean Federation of Education Association" on Jan. 24, 39.7 percent of the classrooms in Seoul are "crowded." The federation says that in 1979, 33.5 percent of primary schools, 80.5 percent of the middle schools and 44.3 percent of the high schools in Seoul had crowded classrooms accommodations 60 students or more.

Crowded classrooms, to be sure, mean that the construction of new schools has failed to catch up with the growth in the student population.

As for higher education, the number of college students goes up sharply every year. Lack of sufficient investments, however, results in worsening shortages of facilities and faculties Due to shortages of facilities and faculties, the south Korean authorities set the enrollment at 23,000 students over, though college aspirants shot up by 100,000. Therefore, competition for college entrance has become stiffen than in the past years

Cited as other major educational issues are the ever-rising costs of private tutoring which put much strain on household budgets and the lowered more of underpaid teachers.

According to statistics issued by the "Korean Educational Development Institute," students at primary and secondary levels poured as much as 68,300 million won into private tutoring in 1977. The "KEDI" statistics revealed that high school students spent an average of 16,481 won each for after-school lessons, middle school students 8,418 won and elementary school students 15,904 won a month for the same purpose. (The Korea Herald, Jan. 25, 1980)

Private tutoring is widespread in south Korea because school education is off the track. The excessively larger class size and shortages of educational facilities and faculties, as mentioned above, contribute to a decline in the quality of school education, making it necessary for students to receive lessons from private tutors prepare for higher schools, an south Korean educational critic said.

EDITORIAL

Serious Patriotic Posture

On January 15 Vice-President Kim Il of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent letters to 10 representatives of the Korean communities abroad regarding the proposed resumption of north-south reunification talks (see The People's Korea, January 30).

Among the addresses are: Rim Chang Yong, senior chairman of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification and permanent adviser to the Democratic Fatherland United in the Americas, Kim Jae Jun, honorary chairman of the Council of South Koreans for Human Rights in North America, Chee Dok-Sin, chairman of the Radial Soldiers Society, and Chang Chong Myong, head of the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan.

As previously reported, Vice-President Kim Il and Premier Li Jong Ok sent letters to 12 south Koreans in and out of power, including Kim Jong Pil, chairman of the ruling Democratic-Republican Party and Premier Sin Hyong Hwak, proposing to resume the north-south talks.

Those letters carried with them the serious patriotic posture of Pyongyang toward the parleys for the independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland.

In his letter to the south Korean counterpart, Premier Li Jong Ok observed that the present situation calls upon the Korean people to achieve north-south unity and cooperation for their reunification in opposition to the foreign forces intent on creating "two Koreas." He stressed the need to forget the past records and bury the difference between the north and the south in order to reopen north-south dialogue for the reunification.

The resumed north-south talks, Premier Li Jong Ok stated, may include both broader-based political consultative conferences and talks between authorities and high-levels ones at first.

Needless to say, this offer reflects the south Koreans' insistence on "talks between authorities."

The nature of the reunification question and the complexity of the current situation self-evidently show that any talks between authorities could not lead to the negotiated reunification of the country.

The reunification question can be worked out only through the negotiations of the Korean people north and south.

Given this context, it is quite natural for Pyongyang to propose both broader-based political consultative conferences and talks between the authorities, the most workable and constructive approach to the reunification issue.

For this reason, the foreign forces responsible for the division of Korea and the south Korean authorities dared not oppose the latest overtures from Pyongyang.

Despite their initial criticism of the proposal, the south Koreans had to accept part of the proposal, which is a first step forward.

The south Koreans on January 24 informed the DPRK of its readiness to have a proper-level parley and proposed to have preliminary talks on February 6.

To our regret, the south Korean reply had no reference to the proposed broader-based political consultative conference.

On November 9 last, Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, urged the south Koreans to achieve reunification as soon as possible through broader-based cooperation and unity in view of the new situation following the demise of Pak Jung Hi. That appeal contributed to building the climate for north-south reunification talks and greatly inspired the south Korean people.

Notwithstanding this, the south Koreans are preoccupied with prolonging the "yusin" regime and creating "two Koreas." They are busy sounding alarms against the groundless "threat from the north" aimed at exploiting the chaotic situation in south Korea. Their objective is to sharpen north-south confrontation and throw cold water on the movement for reunification.

Martial law, imposed on south Korea, is used to justify mass arrests of those advocating reunification and democracy. In particular, the detainees comprise the persons which Pyongyang sent letters to: Yun Po Son, former chief executive, Ham Sok Hon, the Quaker leader, and An Pil Su, chairman of the United Socialist Party.

The south Koreans refused to agree to the proposal of the DPRK to send a joint team to the Moscow Olympics and rejected the offer to resume the north-south hot line.

This behaviour runs counter to the aspirations of the Korean people for reunification and the expectations of the world community of nations.

The south Korean conduct enjoys the strong backing of the Americans and the Japanese, whose unwarranted interference must be terminated without delay and unconditionally.

At present, south Korea is caught in a vicious circle of inflation, recession, bankruptcies, with the livelihoods of the people under serious threats.

With no effective remedy at hand, the south Korean authorities allocate 38% of their yearly budget for military spending, which aggravates the living difficulty of the people.

Such conflicts and injustice are byproducts of the division of the country.

The south Korean authorities should pay primary attention to this aspect of their crisis and the Americans and the Japanese should desist from fishing in troubled waters.

The south Korean authorities are expected to persuade the foreign forces to discontinue their interference in the reunification question and should strive for broader-based political consultative conferences.

We sincerely hope that the February 6 preliminary meeting for Premiers Talks will pave the way for full-scale north-south talks.

Dong-A Broadcasting Reporters' Resolution on Free Press

Reporters of the Dong-A Broadcasting System in Seoul gathered in a rally in their office on November 22 last and approved a resolution "for the Free Press" which was submitted to the management of the system. Follows a text of the resolution:

Major changes are shaping up in the domestic situation after the October 26 affair which removed dictatorship from the south Korea.

The press are fettered by severe restrictions, with no guideline being set forth for freedom of the press.

In the absence of freedom of the press, genuine democratic order could not evolve.

In the absence of freedom of the press, neither real popular accommodation nor political development could be feasible.

We deeply reflect our own conduct as we realize the lack of an effort to get out of the restrictions imposed on the press.

Thus far have we turned away from truth and failed to report facts as they were in connection with the sufferings of the masses seeking for the right to a decent living, the undaunted struggle of students, the recent Y.H. incident, and the Pusan-Masan affair.

We are well aware that the planned constitutional amendment, the lifting of emergency decrees, the reinstatement of expelled students to their schools and other results of political development are attributable to the tremendous sacrifice and struggles of students, workers and democrats.

It is also clear that freedom of the press can be won only by our own efforts.

Now we are determined to get rid of the 18 years of a press censorship, to return to what the press should be and to wield our pen to seek and preserve truth in a sincere way.

1. Our own conscience and reason shall dictate us to conduct a faithful search, editing and reporting.

2. We shall all be held responsible legally, socially and morally for what we research, edit and report.

3. We, in compliance with these principles and conviction, shall resolutely reject any form of unwarranted interference and infringement on freedom of the press by any forces.

4. We shall form the Dong-A Broadcasting System Council to Implement Freedom of the Press in order to put into practice these aforementioned principles and resolve for the free press.

5. We shall become one in fighting any external threat and obstruction against our will and activities to implement freedom of the press.

Long live the free press!

Reporters of the Dong-A Broadcasting System

November 22, 1979

Paper "Huguenot Herald":

Ex-S. Korean U.N. Envoy Striving For Democracy & Reunification

The U.S. newspaper "Huguenot Herald" December 19 last year carried an article concerning democratic freedom of south Korea and reunification of Korea. The article was written on the basis of an interview with former south Korean envoy to the UN Liem Chang Yong.

Follows a gist of the story:

Events leading up to and following Park's assassination can be confusing to Americans unfamiliar with the Korean political life, and Liem said much of the news has been suppressed by the Korean government which has a long history of press censorship.

In the month preceding Park's death, rioting by students and workers in the rural provinces of Masan and Pusan. The Korean press reported a small number of injuries and no deaths, but Liem, who has contacts both in and out of Korea, said he was recently informed that over 700 people were killed. The demonstrations and reprisals were the main factors leading up to Park's assassination, Liem said.

The same type of demonstrations had signalled the fall of his former President Syngman Rhee in 1960.

At first only students were demonstrating, but Park's declining industrial economy, let loose a crowd of unemployed workers, according to Liem.

Liem pointed out that unlike in America, the unemployed in Korea have no government benefits to fall back on and most face the prospect of starvation.

"If people see slow death before them, they will not sit back passively," Liem said.

The Park government has not been one of the most beloved in Korea either, according to Liem. At the head of the South Korean Army Intelligence Corps, Park came to power in a military coup in 1961, with what Liem believed was U.S. complicity.

Once firmly in power, Park instituted the Yushin Constitution in 1972, which more or less gave him the presidency for life and relegated the parliament to a mere rubber stamp role.

Using the communist threat to the north as reasons for his harsh rule, Park's secret service, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, (KCIA) was well known to practice abuses, including assassination and torture, according to Liem.

U.S. fear of the communist threat was enough to give Park a free hand as long as he guaranteed stability.

The number of Park's opponents murdered can not be determined because most have been listed as "missing," Liem said.

"In Korea, when the police say a person is missing, all one can do is hope they might eventually return, but many do not," he observed sadly. Liem said Park was pursuing a path of mass murder that started with the bloody suppression of ambitious workers in Pusan and Masan.

According to Liem, evidence pointed toward Park throwing suspicion on communist agitators while he continued harsh reprisals on the uprising.

Upon Park's death, the political scene became confused. Gen. Chung Seung Hwa, a moderate and the martial law commander at the time, was arrested for suspicion of being involved in the assassination.

Liem thought that Chung, who was present nearby during the assassination, backed out at the last moment from a partnership with the KCIA chief from a plan to take over the country and instead arrested Kim Jae Kyu to prove he was innocent of complicity.

Although Gen. Chung was martial law commander and in effect, head of the country after Park's death, Korean protocol made the head of Army Intelligence, Maj. Gen. Chon Too Hwan, the investigating officer into the assassination.

Maj. Gen. Chon, a staunch Park supporter, used his power to arrest Gen. Chung along with six other moderate generals.

With these arrests, Maj. Gen. Chon and the pro-Park forces have gained the upper hand, according to Liem. Although there is a new President Choe Kyu Hah, Liem said he has no army or political support and would not be able to stop Chon from taking power.

At the crux of the issue is the legacy left by Park, the Yushin constitution. Liem fears that pro-Park forces will retain the constitution and fear the country apart when the unemployed workers continue their uprising. He points out that even though there are only 38,000 U.S. troops stationed in Korea, the American commander is still in charge of all armed forces there under the U.N. agreement, including South Korean troops.

Troops used by Chon to arrest the moderate generals, would have had to been cleared by the American commander, but they were not. It is a clear violation of the agreement, Liem said.

"The American government must say in no uncertain terms that the Korean military should keep out of politics," Liem said.

He thinks that once American support is withdrawn from Chon, other factions within the Army opposing him, will take action against him.

Unfortunately, support of unpopular leaders by the American government is well-documented, as readily apparent in Iran.

Meanwhile, Liem continues to lobby both Korean and U.S. government officials, urging them to give the Korean people a chance for democratic rule.

"It won't be a 100 percent solution, but I know of no better form of government than democracy," Liem said.

Although Park supporters are moving into control, Liem observed, "They may be on top now, but who knows what next week or even tomorrow might bring."

Brief News From S. Korean Dailies

'Kawasaki Disease' Rampant among Children

This winter, the so-called "Kawasaki disease", formerly alien to our country, has become suddenly rampant among children under 10, creating bottlenecks for child specialists, it was learned on January 14.

According to pediatricians, this disease is similar to the measles and scarlet fever in symptons but its cause has not been known yet. The patients are administered large doses of antifebrines and antibiotics aimed at preventing aftereffects.

The "Kawasaki disease" case first produces symptoms of the flue and a high fever of 40 degrees, has gum collect in the corner of the eye, the limbs swollen, eruptions on the skin and then has the neck swollen, with ulcers formed in the mouth and the anus. Such condition lasts for 3-8 weeks. If no timely proper treatment is given, kidney troubles or urethritis or meningis develop, in a worst case, the patient dies.

No exact number of the cases is available, but at least 50 cases have been reported from hospitals in Seoul.

(The Chosen Ilbo, January 15, 1980)

Mental Diseasis Increasing in Rural Areas

In remote rural communities, of the patients 58.7% are cases of digestive troubles, mental disorder and respiratory diseases, it was disclosed on January 29.

This finding was made in a survey conducted by the Central Association of Agricultural Cooperatives at a cost of 300 million won of a total of 1,140 towns and 7,400 hamlets, covering a total of 113,000 persons. The digestive troubles accounted for 27,173 persons or 24%, mental troubles 22,851 persons or 20.3%, respiratory disorders 16,249 persons or 14.4%.

Acco ding to the survey, of the total figure, circulatory disease cases were 9,537 persons or 8.5%, surgery cases numbered 6,394 persons or 5.7%, skin cases 5,616 or 5%, liver troubles and pancreatis cases 5,035 or 4.5%, obstetric cases 3,772 or 2.5%, ear, nose and throat cases 2,823 or 2.5%, malnutrition cases 2,783 or 2.4%, eye trouble cases 1,523 or 1.4% and the others 8,908 or 8%.

Despite the relatively stable living pattern in the rural areas, a high ratio of mental disease indicates sharpening conflicts within the rural communities at a time of a turning point due to sudden confusion in the traditional values and the growing number of people deserting the countryside caused by social changes.

(The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun, January 29, 1980)

Borrowed Fund Averages 68.9% of Capital of Listed Companies

It was learned that borrowed money comprised 68.9% of the capital of listed companies on the average.

According to a survey released by stock market officials on January 28, the ratio of borrowed capital by industry is as follows: fishing—81.8%, foodstuff—78.1%, construction—75.4%, textile, clothing and leather—75.2%, paper—76.2%, non-metal—73.8%, trade—74.6%.

(The Dong-A Ilbo, January 29, 1980)

Continuing Desertion of Countryside: 97% Willing to Leave

Heavy stress on export industries in the seventies has caused farmers to lose enthusiasm for farming.

The prices of industrial goods have skyrocketed but those of agricultural products have sharply fallen.

In 1973,306,000 left the countryside for cities, in 1977, 476,000 abandoned the rural communities and in 1978, the figure rose to 781,000.

Those who left the countryside were mostly young and middle-aged males, with women and old people in charge of farming.

The ratio of farmers in the population of the nation is: 49.9% in 1970 and 33.8% in 1978. By industry, of the employed population, agriculture and fishing accounted for 41.8% in 1977 and 38.4% in 1978.

Of the farming population, 97% is willing to leave the countryside for urban areas, of which 10% plans to return from the urban areas after gaining a certain amount of money.

(The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun, January 15, 1980)

Foreclosed Immovables of Banks Increase Radically

The foreclosed real property possessed by city banks has made a two-fold increase last year, becoming a most fundamental factor in aggravating their profitability, it was disclosed on January 22.

According to a survey released on January 22 by the Bank of Korea, the value of such real estate whose ownership was transferred to banks from corporations totalled 311,780 million won as of the end of last October, two times the figures at the end of October in 1978 of 155,954 million won.

The value of the real estate foreclosed by the five city banks is: 1973-713,841 million won; 1974-70,514 million won, 1975-86,513 million won, 1976-108,765 million won, 1977-127,188 million won, 1978-164,629 million won, 1979-311,780 million won.

(The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun, January 23, 1980)

Drainage Use: 4%; UK 94%

In our country, the use of drainage is a mere 4%, compared with 94% in the United Kingdom, 71% in the United States, 65% in France and 25% in Japan.

A government plan is to raise the figure to the current Japanese level by the middle of the eighties, and to bring it to 100% by 1996 at a total cost of 900 billion won.

Five industrial belts—Kimi, Panwol, Ulsan, Changwon, Ryechon—are planned to be equipped completely with drainage by 1984 as they are major polluting areas. Seven cities of 300,000—Taegu, Taejon, Kwangju, Chonju, Masan, Inchon and Kyongju will be so by 1986. This project involves loans of 68 million dollars from the Asian Development Bank, Overseas Economic Cooperation Funds (Japan) and the West German government.

In case of Seoul, the use of drainage stood at 62.1% at the end of last year. This is actually without any processing facilities, normally found in foreign countries. In this sense, the use of drainage is 17% in the capital.

(The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun, January 23, 1980)

600,000 Seoul Citizens without Water Supply

According to the Seoul City authorities, some 600,000 citizens have no access to city water. At the end of last year, the use of service water was 92.4%.

According to the city officials, of the 7,540,000 citizens, 7,240,000 will be so by 1986. This project involves loans of 68 million dollars from the Asian Development Bank, Overseas Economic Cooperation Funds (Japan) and the West German government.

In case of Seoul, the use of drainage stood at 62.1% at the end of last year. This is actually without any processing facilities, normally found in foreign countries. In this sense, the use of drainage is 17% in the capital.

However, the population of the city according to a census taken by the city office last October is 8,110,000. Therefore, the use of city water must be a lower figure. Even of those with city water, at least 150,000 (34,000 homes) have their use of city water restricted to 3-12 hours.

Last year, the Seoul City authorities produced daily 2,670,000 tons of service water, but the amount which reached homes through pipes was 1,540,000 tons, a loss of 42%.

A main reason for such leak is the obsolescence of pipes.

(The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun, January 22, 1780)

Brief History of Korean Residents in Japan:

Features of Movement of Koreans in Japan

(Continued from the previous issue)

The movement of the Korean nationals in Japan has distinctive marks which distinguish it from other overseas movements.

Their movement was a byproduct of the colonial rule by Japan of Korea.

Firstly, Korean nationals here are not the immigrants in the true sense of the term.

Originally, there were small numbers of Koreans in Japan. According to the Japanese ministry of home affairs, there were only 227 Koreans in 1904 in Japan, most of whom were students.

As already mentioned in the previous issue of the People's Korea, the number of Koreans here radically increased, during the Japanese occupation of Korea since 1910.

Korean people were deprived of virtually all their lands and properties at bayonet point from 1910 to the end of 1920s.

There was no alternative for Koreans but to be tenants of the pro-Japanese landowners, or slaves of Japanese colonialists or to leave their native places abroad for seeking livelihood.

As a result, many Koreans left Korea for North Chientao, Japan, Hawaii, Mexico, etc.

During this period, the Japanese colonialists brought a large number of Koreans to Japan on the plea of "employment security" or "introduction of occupation."

Since WW I in 1914, many were forced to come to Japan to meet the increased demand for labor force for munition industry. They were sent to mines, coal mines, road construction sites—most dangerous places.

In 1930s and the first half period of 1940s, Japan mobilized most of its population for the escalation of the war, which caused keen shortage of manpower. The labor shortage prompted Japan to draft Koreans in large numbers. Typical was mandatory drafting. Many Korean youths and students were brought to munition factories and the construction sites for expansion of military bases.

Further, through the "plan for the levy of Korean workers" or the "plan to introduce Korean workers into Japan," a large numbes of Koreans were forcibly brought to this country.

In addition, many Koreans were drafted as cannon fodder. By August, 1945, a total of about 300,000 Koreans were reportedly enlisted in the Japanese army and navy.

When Japan was defeated in the war, there were about 240 million Korean nationals in Japan.

Today, there are about 650,000 Koreans here: those were forcibly brought to Japan in the colonial days and their sons and daughters.

Most of Koreans in this country, though over 90%, of them were from the southern part of Korea, have supported the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung.

Following the liberation of Korea, Korean nationals here formed their first organization Joryun (the League of Koreans Residing in Japan) in October, 1945. In its action policy, Joryun defined to contribute to the construction and prosperity of the socialist homeland—the DPRK. Under the slogan of "Let's unite around the fatherland!" Joryun carried out its activities.

President Kim Il Sung was a key unifying factor for the Koreans here and symbolized the future of liberated Korea.

Since the disbandment of Joryun in 1949 by the U.S. occupation forces in Japan, Korean nationals organized Minjon (the United Democratic Front of Koreans in Japan) in January, 1951, greatly encouraged by the struggle of the people of the homeland.

Though the Minjon was drawn in a wrong direction by flunkeyists and national nihilists, Korean nationals continued to serve the homeland.

With the formation of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) in May 25, 1955, the movement of Korean nationals here could be a real patriotic national movement, contributing to the construction of the fatherland.

Chongryun is a united front enlisting Koreans in all walks of life. Then, its aim is not to overthrow capitalists and enforce socialist system in this country but to thoroughly be conducive to the development and prosperity of the homeland.

Chongryun made clear in its program the following points as its central task: to rally Korean compatriots around the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung; to contribute to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland; to defend the democratic national rights and strengthen the international solidarity with Japanese people and the people the world over.

The Chongryun movement is different from that of a minority in a given country. Its movement is to contribute to serve the socialist construction and development of the fatherland, by defending the democratic national rights of Korean residents as overseas citizens of the DPRK and helping accelerate the country's reunion.

Its movement is for keeping the Korean cultural identity and not for assimilating them to Japan as a minority. As the overseas citizens of the independent and sovereign country, Korean compatriots under the leadership of Chongryun are staging an active movement to defend their democratic national rights against various kinds of discrimination by the Japanese reactionaries.

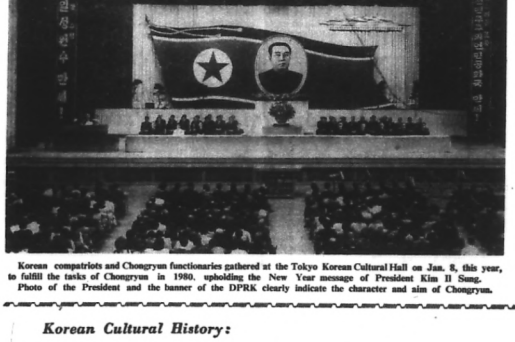
Chongryun has become a strong overseas organization of the DPRK representing the inalienable rights and interests and upholding demands of 650,000 Korean nationals here. It enjoys the absolute trust and receives active support from the peace-loving peoples the world over, due to the correctness of its work.

Except police and prison, Chongryun has its own school system from kindergarten to university for the children of Korean nationals, bank, news paper office, publication buildings, art troup, athletic group. It publishes papers in Korean and other foreign language.

Since the liberation of the homeland, most of the Koreans in this country have followed the DPRK. In particular, since the formation of Chongryun brilliant achievement was attained, firmly rallying around the socialist fatherland.

This is due to the wise guidance and warm care of President Kim Il Sung. When he returned to Korea after liberation, he and his government recognized the protection of Koreans in Japan as one of major state policies, when south Korea became the colony of Americans.

He has correctly guided the overseas movement by linking the question of overseas compatriots closely to the destiny of the homeland from the Juche-motivated stand. He always extends warm solicitude and care to the Korean nationals in this country. **(Concluded)**



Korean compatriots and Chongryun functionaries gathered at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall on Jan. 8, this year, to fulfill the tasks of Chongryun in 1980, upholding the New Year message of President Kim Il Sung. Photo of the President and the banner of the DPRK clearly indicate the character and aim of Chongryun.

Korean Cultural History:

Bronze Age Culture (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

From the 20th century B.C. to the early period of the 10th century B.C. Korea was in the bronze age.

Some of the artifacts found in the remains of the bronze age are as follows: axes, chisels, daggers, spearheads, gimlets, bells, arrows, knives made of bronze, necklaces, buttons made of bronze, rings etc. These artifacts and various moulds used for casting bronze implements indicated the advanced techniques of the people in those days for making bronze implements.

A knife with a hand with a ring was exhumed at the Sinam-ri remains, Ryongchon county, North Pyongan Province; bells from Choto remains, Rajin City, North Hamgyong Province and the Sinhungdong remains, Pongsan county, North Hwanghae Province; stone-boxes tombs at Sangmae-ri, Sariwon City, North Hwanghae Province; arrows from a dolmen at Yaksa-dong, Unchon county, South Hwanghae Province; and ornament beads with carved saw blade patterns from Chodo remains.

These artifacts excavated from the remains in bronze age were elaborately casted.

On the other hand, there are many artifacts made by forging or forge welding. In this period, along with various kinds of bronze instruments, new-shaped stone implements were made.

Among them were T-shaped stone axes, star-shaped axes, crescent moon-shaped knife, stone daggers. They are so excellent that they were close to metal artifacts.

Undecorated Earthenware Artifacts

With the beginning of the bronze age, a new kind of pottery emerged to replace the combware of the neolithic age. New progress was made in earthenware artifacts. Kinds and forms became abundant. Workmanship was refined.

Unlike the earthenware of the previous period, that of the bronze period was almost undecorated. Instead, the surface of the earthenware artifacts was well polished.

Among the polished earthenware artifacts, brown polished earthenware artifacts were relatively large in number. In addition, red and black polished earthenware artifacts were also excavated. Red polished earthenware was made by painting clay containing iron oxide and polishing before firing.

Their surface were patterned in yellow and black colors. The inner part of black polished earthenware artifact was also black. This indicated that tightly closed kilns were used in the bronze period for making such earthenware.

Tableware was also made very thin, to less than 3 mm. This proves an advanced technique for making polished earthenware.

Also found from the remains are many accessories such as bronze ornaments, round stone, shell ornaments, rings made of clay, bracelets, cylindrical beads, comma-shaped beads, round beads, ring beads, buttons.

Primitive art attained a certain level of development.

A flute made of bird bone, over 13 cm in length, was found in the cultural stratum of the bronze age at the Sopohan remain, kulpo-ri, Unggi county, North Hamgyong Province.

These facts show that life in those days was affluent and became cultured. They enjoyed music.

Upwards of ten male dolls were excavated at the Sopohan remains and a ceramic shaped like a pig which was made by kneading clay was found from the cultural stratum of the bronze age at the Hogok remains, Musan, North Hamgyong Province.

Daily necessaries were decorated. They are beautifully decorated with geometrical patterns.

The handle of a spoon-shaped bone instrument was found at the Chodo remains and workboxes made of bones were discovered from the bronze cultural stratum at the Sopohan remains.

Progress was also made in the construction of dwelling houses.

One of the outstanding points of bronze age compared with the neolithic age was walls and roofs were clearly distinguished; rafters were (which had been directly set up on the ground) for the ridge and the beams. Cornerstones were found on the sites of houses of the later bronze age excavated from the valleys of the Amrok River and the Tumen River. They are regularly in three or four rows.

The houses of the bronze age are believed to have been made by assembling the beams and ridge on pillars and by roofing them. High ceilings enabled the smoke of the fireside to be emitted easily.

Dolmen

Erection of Tombs

One distinguishing feature of this age was the erection of tombs. They took varied forms such as dolmens, stone boxes and pit tombs. Dolmens consisted of boulders or stone slabs laid out in a rectangular pattern with a flat stone slab placed on the top.

Dolmens were the tombs of leaders, toward the closing days of the primitive society. These dolmens could be seen in many places on the Korean Peninsula except in some parts of Northeast Korea.

Among the famous dolmens are those of Odok-ri, Yonnan county, North Hwanghae Province and Kwansan-ri, Unryul county, South Hwanghae Province. These dolmens were 8.5 m in length, about 6 m in width and 30-40 tons in weight. Excavated from dolmens are stone daggers, axes, plane iron, star-shaped stone axes, etc.

These varied tombs show that the people of the bronze age had a deep interest in their life after death. Remains of couples were discovered in tombs, which indicated that monogamy was dominant in those days. In the period, farming became firmly established. Breeding of domestic animals throve. Through the wide use of bronze artifacts, social productivity attained a high level. It brought about the end of primitive communism.

People came to engage in major productive activities. Labor productivity increased and surplus products were accumulated. Manual industry such as bronze casting was separated from farming and a division of labor developed. Consequently, trade developed between clan communities. In accordance with the development of division of labor and trade, property to be inherited by descendants was produced.

Together with the growing role of men, property came to be inherited by the paternal line. Surplus products were accumulated with a patriarchal family as a unit and private property came into being, followed by the development of class society. Monogamy was introduced and patriachal clan communities firmly established. Each clan consisted of a patriarchal community. The beginnings of patriarchal clan communities meant the demize of primitive communities.

In the beginning of the 10th century B.C., primitive communities declined generally in Korea. **(To be continued)**

Korean Paintings

"Affores tation and River Conservancy"

Anonymous (14th century)

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Jan. 8

* Chairman of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq Saddam Hussain, General Secretary of the Iraqi Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and President of the Republic of Iraq, met the party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council.

The Iraqi President expressed firm support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for socialist construction and heartily wished good health and a long life to the DPRK President.

Jan. 12-17

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, visited the Yeme Arab Republic from Jan 12 to 17.

Jan. 14

* A protocol on commodity delivery for 1980 between the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed in Teheran.

According to the protocol, the DPRK will export industrial and agricultural machines, light industry goods medicines and grain to Iran and import industrial goods, chemical goods and farm produce, etc. from Iran.

Jan. 15

* A public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Myong Bin left Pyongyang for a visit to Bulgaria and Poland.

* Bloua Yao Agbo, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Togo to the DPRK arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A Yugoslav cultural delegation headed by Kovscevic Branislav arrived in Pyongyang.

Jan. 16

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Chon Yong Un as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Gabon.

* Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Yemen Arab Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces met the DPRK government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Chong Jung Gi.

The president referred to the favorable dev lopment of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Yemen Arab Republic and the DPRK and expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Jan. 17

* The CPC of the DPRK issued decrees on appointing O Sung Hwan as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Nicaragua and Choe Uk Myong as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Yemen Arab Republic.

Jan. 22

* A delegation of Kim Il Sung University headed by Chi Chane Ik left Pyongyang for the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Jan. 23

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chang Ryong left Pyongyang for Iraq.

(KCNA)

Short Story:

Happiness (1)

By Sok Yun Ki

The People's Korea will introduce DPRK short stories. This is the first instalment of "Happiness", a short story written by Sok Yun Ki in January, 1963:

Sin Hyong in, the famous surgeon, was my classmate at high school and a childhood pal.

Now he and I are over forty, but we have been very close all these years. This long friendship springs, first of all, from the fact that we both have a similar turn of mind. But I dare say there is something more to it than that. Our backgrounds were somewhat similar. He was a son of a poor farmer and I was born into a poor teacher's family. We both worked our way through school in early life. But after the country's liberation thanks to the Party's solicitude, we finished college, and became professionals.

After graduation from college, he taught at a medica college. Later he was a medical officer at a field hospital and now he is a surgeon in a hospital. His chosen field is medicine while mine is journalism.

Different professions, the pressure of work, of course, made our personal contacts less frequent. But still it was not too bad when he was in Pyongyang. Our home was always open to him. He dropped in on Sundays or sometimes even late at night just to have a little chat. Even after he moved from Pyongyang he used to stay with us whenever he came back to the city on business.

He is what you call a lucky fellow, a six-footer! And his deep, resonant voice charmed listeners when he sang folk songs, which he did quite often. He even appeared sometimes on music circle programs. Often I wondered if the profession he had chosen was the right one for him—after all, in surgery you cannot be too precise, and I somehow this quality I could not associate with him.

But here he is. He is quite an authority in his chosen field. Particularly, during the last few years he has successfully operated on some 500 patients—cripples, maimed, and spinal cases. His name is known in every corner of the land. I sometimes think his big frame and powerful voice have become assets in making his name.

Now, after a long absence, he is in town again. It seems he is persuaded to prepare a thesis for a doctor's degree—after all he has many years of clinical experience to his credit. He presented his paper to proper authorities sometime ago and is now in Pyongyang to take part in the open review.

He called me at the office this noon. So, as soon as I came home in the evening I asked my wife who was busy in the kitchen:

"Isn't Hyong Jin here yet?"

"No! Is he in town?"

"He arrived early this morning. I thought he would be home by now. He said he'd be here."

"Then, what am I to do? We have to have something for him..."

"What something? He is one of us!"

"But, just the same!"

She paid no attention to what I said. I could see her making up her mind. She removed the table. Evidently she was going to prepare another supper!

It was sometime later Hyong Jin appeared carryin a fair-sized suitcase with him. He was carefree as ever. It was our first meeting after the Party Congress last year, but with little ceremony he just walked in. Not that, he ever was a stickler for punctilio.

He first went into the children's bedroom (the children were in bed by then) to leave candies and toys he had brought before he came into my room. He is rather indifferent toward the grown-ups, but always knows how to take care of the children. He never failed to bring presents to them. My wife teasingly said as she was setting the table:

"Doctor! You always remember the children, but not me! I tell you, you never get a wife that way!"

Hyong Jin glanced at me, then burst out laughing.

When supper was over, I invited him to take a walk along the Daedong River.

This was the first walk we had taken together in a long time. But we used to do this when we were in school, talking about the revolution, our dreams... Then at times there were heated arguments. As we grew up, somehow our strolls became fewer. This river was very dear to us because our young dreams blossomed along the river. So we always felt sad to think we were drifting away from this riverside, the home of our youth and our dreams. The moon was serene that night. Mellow moonlight streamed through the early spring mist that spread out like a sticky liquor over the calm river. The tide was in and the swelling water seemed to be trying to jump over the "beaten track" as if it had something to tell us. It was climbing up over the stone-steps one by one. The Okryu Bridge lights in the water were giant candlesticks. Maybe, if one went down riding the rainbow bridge of the candlesticks, he would reach the legendary crystal palace. The Daedong under the soft moonlight was a fairyland itself.

The hour was quite late, and only a few shadowy figures were to be seen on the broad walks.

We walked on, saying little.

"No prospect this year either?"

"Well, I don't know!"

I broke the silence with a question which had been on my mind—maybe on his too—but his response was far from enthusiastic.

As I said, he is quite a carefree fellow. But once the question of his re-marrying is brought up, which, I must confess, I make a point of bringing up every time I see him, he freezes up.

I still remember when he came back to teach at his Alma Mater after spending a few years in a research institute. He was still a boyish, jolly fellow. More so, when he married. We always thought his happy marriage almost made him an innocent boy again.

It was around this time that I introduced him and his wife to my wife. We two couples used to have an outin together—five of us (we had a baby then). We used to go for a picnic on Yanggak or No gra Island over there in the Daedong River which we could not discern now in the darkness. But I felt I could almost hear Hyong Jin singing a Korean folk song, which he used to do on those occasions.

But during the war while he was serving in a field hospital his wife and Ok Hi—that was their little girl's name—were killed in an enemy air raid.

I was a front-line correspondent. It was with pain I learned of this tragic event when I was in Pyongyang at the call of my paper. But more painful was it when I had to tell him the sad news when I returned to the front. Of course, it was a time when the war was raging in full fury, so I could not tell him everything in detail. This had to wait until some time later. How my heart ached as I broke the news!

Surprised were we when he came to see us after the truce. He just walked in as if nothing had happened.

Of course, I knew under the calm surface there was a torrent of emotion. He tried to hide it, and I pretended not to notice. I did not want him to know I sensed it. My heart was tormented. He had no art of expressing himself in these matters. But, we had known all along, he loved his wife and baby very, very much.

So, you cannot blame me if I wanted to see him happy again. As a matter of fact, for the last few years, I have been trying to coax him to marry again. Of course, I could not bring up the subject before I was sure that the wounds in his heart were healed. This is something one has to go slow about. For one thing, whenever I bring up the question, he always cuts me short. And I have not gone too far with him on the score.

(To be continued)

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